

Fig. 5. Ditto, showing a small proteus attached to the side of a transparent cavity in ditto.

Fig. 6. Ditto, in the act of surrounding a foreign body.

Fig. 7. Most striking forms assumed by proteans, developed from the matter of the seed-like bodies (seen at various times), magnified.

PLATE V.

Fig. 1. Remarkable forms assumed by proteans, developed from the matter of the seed-like bodies, magnified.

Fig. 2. General form of large spiculum, ditto.

Fig. 3. Magnified view of spiniferous spiculum.

X.—Notice of a Bottle-nosed Dolphin (*Delphinus Tursio*, Fabr.) upon the Suffolk coast. By W. B. CLARKE, M.D.

A SPECIMEN of this Dolphin has been sent to the Ipswich Museum within a few days; it was discovered upon the beach at Bawdsey, which is a village about fourteen miles from Ipswich. The animal was stranded on the shore and left by the retiring tide. There are many regular transverse marks across the anterior edge of the dorsal fin, and across the back posterior to that fin: there was also a deep wound in the underside of its throat, a little anterior to the sternal region, apparently inflicted by a lance, and also various marks upon several parts of the body, as if produced by the blunt hook and point of a "boat-hook." By these I am induced to suppose that the creature was entangled at sea, in the net of some fishing vessel, the crew of which, upon finding it there, exerted their best means of despatching it, and afterwards turned it adrift.

Prof. Bell remarks (in his History of Brit. Quad. including the Cetacea), "Considerable ambiguity appears to have rested upon this rare species of northern Dolphin, which has been gradually removed by Desmarest, G. Cuvier, and particularly by F. Cuvier, in his admirable book already quoted (Fr. Cuv. Hist. Nat. Cet. p. 141)." It now appears certain that the "Nisarnak" of Fabricius and of Bonnaterre, and the first of the two Bottle-nosed Whales figured by Hunter, are identical with the *Delphinus Tursio*. Desmarest and G. Cuvier had at first considered them distinct, but the latter distinguished naturalist afterwards corrected the error, and his brother has subsequently fully established their identity.

The first account which we have of its appearance on our shores is that of J. Hunter, in which he considers it as the common Dolphin, *Delphinus Delphis*. The specimen figured (Hunter, Phil. Trans. 1787, p. 373. t. 18) was caught, says Hunter, upon the sea-coast near Berkeley, where it had been seen for several days following its mother, and was taken along with the old one: the latter was 11 feet long.

Mr. Jenyns mentions another instance of its occurrence in the river at Preston, the length of which was 11 feet.

Col. Montagu apparently describes another taken in the river Dart in Devonshire, the length of which was 12 feet.

Prof. Bell continues, "The history and description of this animal are still deficient; it is probably a rare or local species, and may be chiefly confined to the northern seas;" he also believes it probable, with Mr. Jenyns (Brit. Vert. p. 41), that *Delphinus truncatus* of Mont. (Mem. Wern. Soc. iii. p. 75. t. 3) may be admitted as a synonym of this species. The one described by Montagu as taken in the river Dart in Devon, about five miles from the mouth of the river, was 12 feet in length and 8 in circumference at the largest part. When wounded it is said to have made a noise like the "bellowing of a bull."

Our specimen is a female, 8 feet 4 inches in length and 4 feet in girth. In colour it is black on the back, gray and purplish gray on the sides, and white with tinges of dusky white beneath. Forehead convex; jaws produced, subrostral, lower a little longer than the upper. Teeth conical, $\frac{22}{20} : \frac{22}{20}$.

In taking a general view of the creature I noticed the following proportions, viz. the dorsal fin appears to occupy the middle region between the point of the jaw and tip of the caudal fin: then drawing an imaginary line perpendicularly down from the anterior base of the dorsal fin, the pectoral fins appear to occupy the middle region between this line and the point of the jaw; whilst the cloaca occupies the middle region between the same line and the base of the caudal fin.

There is a degree of beauty and elegance about the creature with regard to its general colouring and form, the fins presenting a series of ogee curves: the dorsal fin is ample and curves backward; the pectoral fins appear rather small in proportion to the size of the animal; the caudal fin, being the principal instrument of propulsion, is ample. The *compressed* character of the caudal extremity of the body is carried from the base along the middle region of the *depressed* fin so as to produce a ridge both above and below it, giving that part a peculiarly elegant form, and ensuring the greatest amount of effect in its vertical action upon the medium in which the creature is swimming.

The respiratory aperture is 1 foot 2 inches from the point of the nose, and looking at the animal in profile appears to form an isosceles triangle with the eye and point of nose, the short side of which triangle is bounded by this aperture and the eye: it is so completely closed by the valvular arrangement as to appear like a curved crescentic line with the *ends* or *horns* directed forwards. The extremities of this aperture are one inch and three-

quarters apart, and the convexity of the curve three-quarters of an inch, and when opened it presents a crescent-like form with the horns still directed *forwards*.

The mammary orifices are inguinal, and lie one on each side of the longitudinal folds or labia which conceal and are common to the anal, vaginal and vesical orifices, and are equidistant from its extremities: each is concealed within a small longitudinal fold and about half an inch from the former.

The external auditory meatus is very small and puncture-like, surrounded by a delicate membranous ruffle about $\frac{1}{32}$ nd part of an inch in height.

The following are some of the measurements:—

	ft.	in.
Whole length	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Girth	4	8
Nose from the convexity of forehead to point	0	4
Length of mouth	1	0
Nose to eye	1	2
Nose to respiratory aperture	1	2
Nose to pectoral fin	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nose to dorsal fin	3	10
Length of dorsal fin	1	4
Height of dorsal fin	0	8
Breadth of caudal fin	1	8
Length of pectoral fin, anterior slope	1	1
Length of pectoral fin, posterior slope	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth of upper jaw at the base of the rostrum	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Breadth of under jaw at the base of the rostrum	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the fold or labia common to and concealing the anal, vaginal and vesical orifices	0	6
Length of vaginal orifice including the vesical	0	3
Length of perinæum	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the fold, including the mammary orifice or nipple	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Collapsed nipple in length	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Collapsed nipple in width at its base.....	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

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XI.—*On Entozoa found in the Lungs of a Sheep.* By JOHN GRAY SANDIE, M.D., and GEORGE PADLEY, Esq., Liverpool.

[With a Plate.]

WHILE passing along the street the other day, our attention was drawn to the lungs of a sheep exposed for sale at a butcher's shop. As the animal had been killed but a few hours before, the organ in question was quite fresh. From the middle to the base of the anterior margin of the lung, a number of opaque masses were observed, the smallest of which was the size of a split-pea, while the largest appeared to be as big as a hazel-nut. On cutting into them two different kinds of matter were apparent, one